

# MINIMUM WAGE BILL BECOMES LAW



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**HISTORIC MOMENT** for millions of workers came on Friday, May 5, when President John F. Kennedy signed the new minimum wage bill providing a higher minimum and extended coverage. Participating in the ceremony at the White House was RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball, far right. Others in photo are, from left, Alex Rose of the Hatters, Jacob Potofsky of ACWA, David Dubinsky of ILGWU, James A. Suffridge of RCIA, President Kennedy, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, William Pollock of Textile Workers, Labor Sec. Arthur J. Goldberg and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller. See story on Page 3, and details of the new law on Page 4.

# Perjury Looms in GE Probe as Big Wheels Turn on Each Other

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Perjury looms in the anti-trust hearings!

In testimony before the Kefauver Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee, retiring \$330,000-a-year General Electric Pres. Robert Paxton denied that he participated in price-fixing and bid-rigging conspiracies for which a number of top GE executives received prison sentences and the company was fined by the courts.

On the other hand, at least four former GE officials testified before the subcommittee that Paxton either had knowledge of the conspiracies or played a role in them.

Paxton admitted that when he became president of the giant electrical manufacturing corporation he was aware that there were cases of price conspiracies on the GE record. He said, however, that it would have been a "womanish characteristic" to inquire into what these officials had done in the past.

Sen. Philip Hart (D. Mich.) said he was puzzled that Paxton never attempted to find out if subordinates had continued price-fixing meetings despite alleged orders against them.

"I don't see why you wouldn't ask them if they had stopped this business of meeting with competitors when you knew they had done it in the past," commented Chairman Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.).

Paxton said that he did know of some meetings between GE officials not under his control and competitors, but "it has not been my policy to go around gossiping in the General Electric Company about operations outside my sphere."

He added that he might have mentioned several instances to GE Pres. Ralph Cordiner but he would have considered that "talebearing."

Kefauver tried to find out whether the GE president felt that the former company officials who accused Paxton and GE Vice-Pres. Arthur Vinson of involvement in the conspiracies were liars. Paxton said merely that he and Vinson were victims of a "communications" problem.

Kefauver said he would send the transcripts to the Department of Justice for an opinion on whether perjury had been committed.

While the Kefauver investigations were going on in Washington, the company held its annual stockholders meeting in Syracuse, N.Y. Incumbent officers, holding ample proxies, were re-elected, but not without a rough going-over.

Pres. James B. Carey of the International Union of Electrical Workers, holding 45 IUE shares of stock, gave a scathing denunciation of the officials concerning the anti-trust convictions.

"It was an appalling conspiracy," Carey said, "directed

against the public and against all taxpayers; against the Federal Government and against scores of states, cities and towns; against public and private utilities and against foreign governments.

"It was appalling and it was vicious because here was no ignorance of the law. This was a deliberate, carefully calculated conspiracy, of many years standing, to violate a statute that every businessman is familiar with.

"Let there be no doubt about this. There was intent, purpose and malice aforethought in these massive and continuing violations of the Federal law."

## Woman's Letter Discloses Gouging in Drug Prices

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—The drug industry may plead mightily that it is not profiteering in pain, but a revealing letter written by the wife of a retired Pennsylvania Railroad worker from Ravenna, Ohio, tells an entirely different story.

The letter was written to Sen. Frank Lausche (D. Ohio) and provides Sen. Estes Kefauver (D. Tenn.) added ammunition in his campaign to stop gouging of the public through exorbitant drug prices.

The author of the letter says that five years ago her husband had to retire, after 42 years of service with the railroad, due to asthma and a heart condition. He received treatment from a clinic in nearby Mount Gilead, Ohio, which provided him with a prescription costing \$4 for two ounces.

The two doctors who ran the clinic died within a short space of time and the drug prescription was sold to Northfield Laboratories of Northfield, Ill. Later the ex-railroader was able to obtain the medicine from a local drug store but at the cost of \$15 for two ounces.

"We paid it only because Mr. Beery does need it so badly," his wife wrote Sen. Lausche, "but it is just too expensive at this rate for our pension income. To us it seems uncalled for because the same medicine has been in use for years. It entailed no research or production of any new drug.

"We folks need medical help as well as people with higher incomes but how can we have it when things like this are going on?"

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## WORTH QUOTING...

If all mankind, minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind.

—John Stuart Mill  
(1806-1873)

In Providing  
Our Goods  
And Services  
Last Year



## What Is an Arm Worth If Lost on the Job?

What is an arm worth—to a worker who loses it as the result of an on-the-job accident?

If he happens to work in Wisconsin, he will receive a cash indemnity of \$20,000 under the state's workmen's compensation law. But if Arkansas is his home, the loss of an arm at the shoulder will bring him only \$7,000.

The most he could receive in Maryland is \$6,300, unless he happened to be a federal employee. In that case, his compensation under the federal government's program for its own employees would be \$37,799.

The maximum compensation for loss of a foot is only \$3,800 in New Mexico but is \$22,000 in neighboring Arizona. Loss of an eye brings \$3,000 in Alabama and \$18,000 in Hawaii.

These and other examples of disparity in workmen's compensation benefits are cited in the current issue of Labor's Economic Review, published by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The issue, devoted entirely to workmen's compensation problems, was prepared by Clinton Fair, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The U. S. Dept. of Labor has recommended minimum standards for all state workmen's compensation laws. As far back as 1909 President Theodore Roosevelt endorsed federal action in this area, the publication notes.

"The AFL-CIO seeks workmen's compensation coverage of all occupationally injured," the article declares. "It seeks assured, prompt and adequate indemnity benefits. It seeks an effective administration with a minimum of litigation.

It seeks the best our society can provide in medical care, including rehabilitation and vocational retraining when necessary. It seeks these goals at a minimum cost to society."

Citing Labor Department recommendations including increased and compulsory coverage, compensation for all occupational diseases including radiation effects, rehabilitation services, lifting of all restrictions on length or cost of medical care, benefits for the full period of disability and maximum benefits equal to at least two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage, the article declares:

"The AFL-CIO supports federal standards, because, after years of prodding, no state meets the standards recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Labor."

Oregon's state insurance fund, which has paid out approximately 93 cents of every dollar paid by employers in premiums as benefits to injured workers, is favorably compared with the more common private insurance programs which have paid an average of 60 cents of each premium dollar in benefits.

Pointing out that the private insurance business is divided among 150 separate companies, the article notes: "Too many private carriers in too many states are doing too little business to assure prompt payment of benefits, to supervise adequately their medical care programs or to provide safety counseling to employers."

The AFL-CIO publication criticizes court administration of workmen's compensation system—in effect in five states—declaring "the court inherently does not administer."

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# KENNEDY SIGNS MINIMUM WAGE LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President John F. Kennedy has signed into law the 1961 minimum wage amendments marking the first expansion of basic wage-hour protection since passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. Flanked by congressional leaders and a large group of AFL-CIO officials headed by Pres. George Meany, Kennedy affixed his signature to the bill raising the minimum, in steps, to \$1.25 and bringing 3.6 million new workers under wage-hour protection.

At the historic White House ceremonies, Kennedy called the improvements "a most important step forward," but declared that the bill "doesn't finish the job." He forecast "greater gains in the months and years ahead."

Meany earlier had pledged that labor would continue its efforts "in behalf of the 'working poor,'" in order to achieve "final elimination of starvation wages and sweatshop hours from all phases of American life."

Kennedy had special praise for Meany and the other leaders of organized labor for their "long interest" in minimum wage improvements. Virtually every member of their unions, the President said, is paid more than \$1.25 an hour, "but they have been concerned about unorganized workers who have been at the bottom of the economic ladder, who have not benefited from the growing prosperity in this country . . . and who need our help."

## Seeks Additional Coverage

Meanwhile, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, acting almost before the ink was dry on the new wage-hour law, introduced a bill calling for extension of benefits to an additional 545,000 workers. His measure would bring protection to 140,000 laundry workers, 165,000 hotel and motel employees and 240,000 restaurant workers eliminated, at various stages, from coverage of this year's measure.

The minimum wage bill constituted a major plank in Kennedy's legislative program. On the heels of its enactment, the President signed into law another bill to channel funds to 500,000 needy children and 200,000 jobless parents.

The temporary \$200 million extension of the federal-state program of aid to dependent children permits financial assistance to children whose parents are unemployed. Previously this type of aid was available only to children left destitute because of desertion, illegitimacy or the death of a parent.



IN HISTORIC MOMENT at White House, Pres. John F. Kennedy presents to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany a pen with which he signed minimum wage law achieving first breakthrough in basic coverage since enactment of Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. Looking on (l. to r.) are Rep. Powell, chairman of House Labor Committee; House Majority Leader McCormack; Senate Majority Whip Humphrey; Rep. Roosevelt, House sponsor; Labor Sec. Goldberg; and Rep. Albert (D-Okla.), House Whip.

Signing of the bill by Kennedy put into operation a second part of the Administration's program for easing distress caused by the recession. The other half of the program—temporary extension of unemployment compensation for workers who exhaust regular jobless benefits without finding work—was the first major measure cleared by the 87th Congress.

## House Takes Up Health Care

Hearings on the Anderson-King health care bill will be the next order of business for the House Ways & Means Committee, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) announced. A date for the first public hearing on the subject—health insurance for the aged under the Social Security Act—will be set after the com-

mittee finishes hearings on President Kennedy's recent tax message, Mills said. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) said he welcomed the announcement, in view of doubts that had been expressed that any progress would be made on health care legislation in this session of Congress. Anderson, co-sponsor of the Anderson-King bill, said he hopes the House hearings will be followed by hearings in the Senate.

The Senate has completed hearings on an omnibus housing program and hearings are getting underway in the House. The President has asked for a \$3.5 billion housing program, covering a five year period, which he has stressed is part of his attack on the recession. A

major feature of the program is no-down-payment 40-year mortgages. The real estate and insurance spokesmen oppose this provision but the builders and the AFL-CIO back it. With increased pressure for public works to meet the unemployment problem, chances for the housing bill are improved.

## New Wage Law Starts Labor Day

Labor Day will have a special meaning this year—and for the next five years — to the millions of Americans protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The 1961 wage-hour amendments—providing for a \$1.25-an-hour minimum, in steps, and coverage for 3.6 million new workers—were signed into law by Pres. John F. Kennedy on May 5. The effective date of the higher minimums will come 120 days later on Sunday, Sept. 3.

Thus the actual pay increases will come for the first time on the payday following Labor Day. At that time, presently covered workers will go to \$1.15 an hour, and the newly covered workers will start at the \$1 level.

There are some 1.9 million presently covered workers below the \$1.15 level, and some 660,000 newly covered workers making less than \$1. For these more than 2.5 million workers, then, Labor Day 1961 will be the signal for significant wage increases.

The step-ups in the minimums and the gradual ceiling that will be placed on hours for newly protected workers will go into effect over the next five years on the same date—making each Labor Day a constant reminder of the major break-through scored with the 1961 FLSA amendments.

(See Page 4 for complete summary of new provisions of minimum wage law.)

## Labor Asks Vast Public Works Program TO MEET URGENT PROBLEM OF 5,000,000 UNEMPLOYED

By Press Associates, Inc. (PAI)

The American economy is recovering slowly. But there are still 5,000,000 Americans out of work. More importantly, the increase in jobs has by no means measured up to the growth of the economy. As a result, economists expect continued heavy unemployment.

What should be done?

The Kennedy Administration is now completing a promised study of the nation's economy with a view to recommending new steps to Congress in the event that the economic program already proposed proves inadequate to meet the job problem.

Among the most important and as yet untried proposals is a massive drive on the public works front. The President is reported considering this possibility. And there are a number of bills now before Congress pushing for a public works program, particularly on the state and local level.

The AFL-CIO, through Pres. George Meany, has urged the President to get behind a vigorous public works program to put the unemployed back to work and to meet many local needs seriously neglected during the past eight years of the Eisenhower Administration.

The need for public works is great. Studies that have been made by the Public Affairs Institute, the AFL-CIO and by Congressmen interested in the subject show that there are many millions of dollars of greatly needed public works in numerous states and local communities that are ready to go if financing can be worked out.

Senator Joseph S. Clark, Pennsylvania Democrat, is sponsor of a bill that would provide \$1,000,000,000 in Federal grants to local communities that are ready to start work and put up whatever additional funds that may be needed.

Clark cited a report of the American Municipal Association which showed that 67 cities have indicated a readiness to put well over \$100,000,000 of additional



Unemployment would be reduced by a public works bill he is sponsoring, Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wisc.), L, declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Reuss and Rep. Thor Tollefson (R-Wash.) are interviewed by Harry W. Flannery, AFL-CIO radio coordinator.

construction under contract within a short time, should his bill be enacted. The 67 cities represented 78 per cent of 86 cities queried.

Rep. Henry Reuss, Wisconsin Democrat, who has introduced a similar bill in the House, says that his bill would get quick action in providing "the kind of improvements the public wants and which are very much needed, but which localities have not been able to undertake because of lack of funds."

The Reuss bill would provide up to \$1,000,000,000 in grants to take care of one-third of the cost of pro-

jects such as parking lots, airports, fire stations, police stations, sidewalks, water facilities and similar local community projects which are needed but are hanging fire all over the country.

A recent Census Bureau survey shows that there are nearly \$22,000,000,000 worth of state and local construction projects on which all advance planning will have been completed by the end of this year. Plans for \$7,500,000,000 of such projects were completed during the last half of 1960.

This would seem to answer the perennial argument of those who don't want Federal aid programs that it takes so long to get public works programs set up that the need may be gone by the time actual construction starts. There is plenty of work that could obviously be started tomorrow if funds were available.

Public Affairs Institute economists have estimated that Federal incentive payments totaling only \$300,000,000 could spur as much as \$2,000,000,000 in local projects.

What is urgently needed is a strong push on the state and community level for the kind of federal aid that would put innumerable local projects into action and help provide constructive jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers.

A recent conference of Governors from the hard-hit depressed Appalachian area produced pledges of cooperation in making the recently enacted depressed areas bill a success. Local support for the Clark bill or a similar measure would be invaluable on the congressional front.

Back in the days of the great depression it used to be fashionable to sneer at WPA projects as "make-work" gimmicks. Actually, there is scarcely a community in the United States today that cannot exhibit with pride useful and valuable public works built with WPA help that are still being used and contributing to the national and local economy and social welfare.

A strong local public works program at this time could make an equal if not greater contribution to that same local and national welfare.

# Summary of Minimum Wage Law Provisions

## WHO ARE COVERED, WHO ARE EXEMPT UNDER NEW LAW

Following is a summary of the new provisions of the Minimum Wage Law (Fair Labor Standards Act) prepared by the Legislative Department of the AFL-CIO. The new law passed Congress on May 3, and was signed by President Kennedy on May 5.

**A. For presently covered employees** (23.9 million), the minimum wage is increased to \$1.15 an hour for the first two years after the effective date and \$1.25 an hour beginning two years after the effective date.

**B. For newly covered employees** the minimum wage and overtime will be as follows:

	Minimum Wage	Overtime After
1st year after effective date	\$1.00	no overtime requirements
2nd year after effective date	\$1.00	no overtime requirements
3rd year after effective date	\$1.00	44 hours a week
4th year after effective date	\$1.15	42 hours a week
5th year after effective date	\$1.25	40 hours a week

**C. Retail Trade:** No. of Employees

1. **Retail and Service Enterprises**—The bill covers retail enterprises which have a million dollars or more in annual sales (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level) and which purchase or receive goods for resale that move or have moved across state lines which amount in total annual dollar volume to \$250,000 or more. 2,182,000

2. **Gasoline Service Stations**—Also covered for minimum wage, but not for overtime, are gasoline service stations which have \$250,000 or more in annual sales (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level). 86,000

3. **Exemption for Retail Coverage**—From this coverage in the retail trade the bill excludes the following:

- Auto dealers and farm equipment dealers;
- Hotels;
- Motels;
- Restaurants, including retail store lunch counters, caterers and similar retail food services;
- Motion picture theaters;
- Hospitals;
- Nursing homes;
- Schools for handicapped or gifted children;
- Amusement or recreational establishments operating on a seasonal basis;
- Any small store which has less than \$250,000 in annual sales even if it is in an enterprise that has more than \$1,000,000 in annual sales.

4. **Special Provisions for retail trade**—

in addition, the bill makes the following special provisions for particular problems in the retail and service trades:

a. **Commission employees** in retail stores will be exempt from overtime if more than half their pay is from commissions and if they earn at least time and one-half the minimum rate.

b. **Assistant managers** of retail stores will be exempt even if they perform up to 40 percent non-executive and non-administrative work.

c. **Student workers** may be employed in retail trades at sub-minimum rates under certificates issued by the Secretary in occupations not ordinarily given to full-time employees.

**D. Laundries:**

The Conference agreement has removed the proposed new coverage and the changes in exemptions for laundries that were contained in the Senate-passed bill. Laundries therefore remain in the same position as they were under the present law.

**E. Transit companies**—Suburban and interurban transit companies which have \$1 million or more in annual sales (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level) are covered for minimum wage but not for overtime. 93,000

**F. Establishments** which already have some covered employees under the Act are covered for all their employees if they are in an enterprise which has a million dollars or more in annual sales. 100,000

**G. Construction**—Construction enterprises which have at least \$350,000 in annual business are also covered for minimum wage and overtime. 1,000,000

**H. Seamen**—Seamen on American flag vessels are covered for minimum wage but not for overtime. 100,000

**I. Telephone operators**—The exemption for telephone operators is limited to those employed by an independently owned public telephone company which has not more than 750 telephones. 30,000

**J. Fish processing**—Seafood processing employees are covered for minimum wage but not for overtime (sea-food canners are treated in this way under the present law). 33,000  
Total Number of Newly Covered Employees: 3,624,000

**K. Other Provisions:**

1. **Puerto Rico**—The minimum wage in Puerto Rico for presently covered employees is increased by the same percentage as the mainland minimum, subject to review by industry committees in hardship cases; for newly covered employees the rates

will be set by industry committee procedures.

2. **Broadcasters**—Announcers, news editors and chief engineers of broadcasting companies located in non-metropolitan cities of 100,000 or less population are exempt from overtime.

3. **Bulk petroleum dealers**—Independently owned and controlled local enterprises engaged in bulk petroleum distribution are exempt from overtime if their annual sales are less than \$1,000,000 (exclusive of excise taxes).

4. **Trip rate**—Trip rate drivers and drivers' helpers making local deliveries are exempt from overtime if the Secretary of Labor finds that the plan under which they are paid is consistent with the principle of the 40 hour workweek.

5. **Farmer's Livestock auction operations**—Employees working in a livestock auction held by a farmer need be paid the minimum rate only for the hours they work at the auction if during that workweek they are employed primarily in agriculture by the farmer.

6. **Country Elevators**—Employees in country elevator establishments in the area of production, which may also sell products and services used in the operation of a farm, are exempt from both minimum wage and overtime if no more than five employees are employed by the establishment in such operations.

7. **Cotton Ginning**—Employees engaged in ginning cotton for market in counties where cotton is grown in commercial quantities are exempt from minimum wage and overtime.

8. **Holly wreaths**—Homeworkers making natural holly wreaths are exempt from the Act.

9. **Shade-grown Tobacco**—An exemption from minimum wage and overtime is provided for agricultural employees engaged in bulking shade-grown tobacco if they were employed in the growing and harvesting of such tobacco.

10. **Transporting fruits and vegetables to market**—An exemption from minimum wage and overtime is provided for employees transporting fruits and vegetables from the farm to market or transporting harvesting hands, within the State.

11. **Board and lodging** may be included as "wages" on the basis of a "fair value" calculation made by the Secretary. Also, such prerequisites may be excluded from "wages" to the extent that they are excluded under a collective bargaining agreement.

12. **Study of Employment effects of foreign trade**—The Secretary is authorized to study employment effects of imports and exports in industries covered by the Act and to report on such studies to the President and to the Congress.

13. **Study of certain exemptions for canning and processing and of wage rates in hotels and restaurants**—The Secretary will study the complicated system of exemptions in the Act for the handling and processing of agricultural products as well as the rates of pay in hotels, motels, restaurants and other food service enterprises and to report the results with recommendations to the next session of this Congress.

14. **Effective Date**—120 days after enactment.

## On AFL-CIO Television Show, 'Briefing Session'

# Panelists Warn Against U. S. Troops in Cuba

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Should America send Marines to Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro once and for all?

"No. Definitely not."

This was the answer given by Alberto Cellario, assistant editor of Life magazine's Spanish language edition, on "Briefing Session," the television series produced by the AFL-CIO and the National Educational Television & Radio Center.

Appearing with Cellario was John C. Campbell of the Council on Foreign Relations, who shared Cellario's view that "hasty military action" would endanger good will developed in Latin America since the beginning of the Good Neighbor policy in 1933. Warned Campbell:

"We would be jeopardizing what is a very important asset for ourselves and for all the countries of the hemisphere. We could smash the inter-American system with this kind of hasty military action, which of course would dispose of Castro but might leave us problems going on for generations which we would not be able to cope with."

A point stressed by Cellario was the impact of Castro on the poor of Latin American countries.

"He represents the hopes of a vast number of people toward a better life," Cellario said.

Both panelists see the basic problem of Castro one of interpretation. Many view his revolution in Cuba as a great social advance for the people rather than a dangerous Communist takeover.

What is wrong with America's Latin American policy as a whole? To this question from moderator Edward P. Morgan, Cellario replied:

"The lack of a coherent and logical and continuous foreign policy during the history of the United States as a nation."

In the briefing session that preceded this interview, newscaster John MacVane observed that Latins believe we have neglected them because their Communist menace did not loom as large as that in Europe . . . that aid to their countries is a drop in the bucket compared with that given Europe and Asia . . . that the money we have given them went into the hands of dictators who used it to perpetuate themselves in power.

Most of the democratic governments of Latin America are sorely pressed from both right and left, according to Campbell. Using Venezuela as an example, he said it exists in a kind of delicate balance between the dispossessed military people of the right and Communists, Castrolites and other non-democratic groups on the left.

What is the solution to the failure in American policy that both men see as manifest?

Cellario liked President Kennedy's idea of establishing various commissions to study the needs of each country.

"The United States has to keep in mind that Latin America is not one unity," he said and added, "we do not have time to lose."

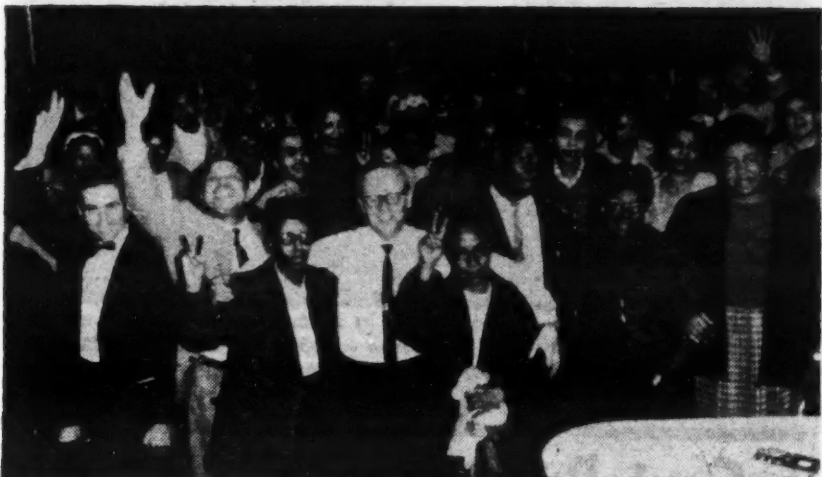
Both Cellario and Campbell had reservations on the value of the Peace Corps in Latin America.

Campbell feared it would be only another target for anti-American propaganda.

Cellario thought it might be useful in some of the agricultural countries in the north but that the more highly industrialized nations needed technicians.

# 363-9 Vote for '1199' at Big Brooklyn Hospital

NEW YORK CITY—A giant step forward in the campaign of Local 1199 to organize all voluntary hospital workers here into one big union was taken May 10 when the workers of the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital in Brooklyn voted for '1199' by the resounding margin of 363 to 9. The election was conducted by the State Labor Relations Board. Jewish Chronic, with 550 employees, is the largest voluntary hospital in Brooklyn and the largest hospital for chronic disease in the entire country. It was reported that many workers who wanted to vote for '1199' could not do so because they were not on the voting lists due to a clerical error.



**HAPPY HOSPITAL WORKERS** cheer 363 to 9 election victory for Local 1199 at Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital in Brooklyn. State Labor Board conducted election. Center, in shirtsleeves, is Elliott Godoff, assistant division director of '1199', who led organizing drive.

The happy, spirited Jewish Chronic workers followed up the tremendous victory with a party at union headquarters. They were proud of the better than 97 percent margin racked up for their union in the vote.

The agreement to hold the election was itself a victory for the union. After prolonged negotiations following organization of a majority of the workers into the union last September, the management at the hospital, through its president, Isaac Albert, agreed to recognize the union and enter into a contract following an election. Elliott Godoff, assistant director of the local's hospital division, led the organizing drive and the negotiations with management.

Jewish Chronic will now be the twelfth hospital in New York City under contract with Local 1199, joining Montefiore, Maimonides, Traftalgar, Beth Abraham, University, Daughters of Jacob, Daughters of Israel, Sephardic, Old Israel, Haym Salomon and Odd Fellows. Two others, Sons and Daughters of Israel and Lemberger, are in negotiations for contracts.

This now brings the total of workers in hospitals under contract with Local 1199 to 4,000. In addition, several thousand members are employed at hospitals which have accepted the jurisdiction of an impartial Permanent Administrative Committee in labor-management matters.

Jay Kramer, chairman of the State Labor Relations Board, noted that under New York State law Jewish Chronic Hospital, as a non-profit institution, was not required to bargain with the union

—but could do so if it saw fit. He praised the decision of the management to agree to the election and negotiate a contract as a good way to conduct labor relations, and a means of avoiding any possible interruption of service to the public.

## N. Y. Unionist Hits 'Built-In' Flaws In Jobless Pay

ALBANY, N. Y.—This state's jobless benefit program will fail to meet the needs of the unemployed and the purpose of the law until its built-in defects are corrected, Raymond R. Corbett, legislative chairman of the State AFL-CIO, told supervisors of the State Division of Employment and Unemployment Insurance. He said that benefits today replace only 23 cents of each wage dollar lost through involuntary unemployment.

Built-in defects in the New York State law, he said, include:

- A maximum benefit that was once 60 percent of lost pay, now down to 56 percent of average weekly pay in manufacturing. To have kept pace, today's maximum should be at least \$60 instead of \$50.
- Making no provision in the benefits scale for workers with dependents, a need recognized by some states and recently enacted as a temporary measure by Congress.
- Twice in four years Congress has had to extend the weeks of payment of benefits to 39 weeks for New York, proving the 26-week limit insufficient to meet today's long term jobless pattern.
- The 1960 amendment that discarded the principle of a six-week postponement of benefits because of refusal to accept a job offer and replacing it with a penalty concept denying aid during both voluntary and involuntary unemployment.

## '65' Demonstration to Protest Vim's Threat to Liquidate

NEW YORK CITY—Several thousand District 65 members were expected to demonstrate in front of Vim's headquarters and its strike-closed store on West 42nd Street here at noon Monday, May 22, Exec. Vice-Pres. Bill Michelson reported.

Two hundred union members struck the television and appliance chain's 63 stores May 1 for an improved contract.

"The demonstration's purpose is to bring to public notice the fact that the management is holding the club of 'going out of business' over the heads of its employees in order to get a cheap settlement," Michelson said. "The workers, many with up to 20 years' service at Vim's, are fighting for their jobs and the union is behind them all the way."

District 65 members employed in the city's nearby garment center, at Stern's Department Store, Gimbels, Saks-34th and other midtown locations are expected to swell the ranks of the Vim strikers in the demonstration.

Before the walkout started, Vim management insisted that the workers take a two-year contract without improvements. After the strike started, they offered \$2 over two years, which the workers rejected.

The union members are seeking base pay and commission increases for salesmen, wage increases for office employees

and porters, and other improvements.

Vim has rejected the union's offer to arbitrate the dispute. All its stores have been closed since the strike started.

## Mexican Tours Available

American Travel Association, the union-owned and union-oriented travel organization which has sent thousands of union members to Europe and Israel on low cost tours, has now announced a program of tours to Mexico. Two tours are planned, each of 15 days' duration. One will fly from New York on July 13 and return on July 27. The second will depart on Aug. 13 and return on Aug. 27. The price of these tours is \$475 which includes all meals—an unusually low price designed for the union member's pocket.

The tour will include excursions into Mexican Indian country, the silver mine areas, a couple of days in luxurious Acapulco, the high spots of Mexico City, and special events such as a bullfight and a boatripe on the floating gardens of Xochimilco. Included in the price is round trip air transportation on Aeromexico, all meals and lodgings in Mexico, special admissions, sightseeing by limousine, English-speaking guides, portage and transfers between airports and hotels and most tips.

Those interested should contact: Mexican Tours Department, American Travel Association—11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 2090, New York 36, N.Y. (OXford 5-9360).



**AWARD FROM RUTGERS** for 338 News, monthly magazine of Local 338, is presented to editor Milton Miller (right) by Herbert Levine of Rutgers University while Robert A. Steffen, also of the university's Institute of Management and Labor Relations, looks on.



**CAMPS FOR KIDS:** Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky (2nd from l.) and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale (l.) of New York Central Labor Council, present donation for summer camp program of Italian Board of Guardians to Rev. Anthony F. Logato as other New York labor officials look on.

## The Midwest

# Strike of 340 Solid At Vernors Ginger Ale; Detroit Plant Closed

DETROIT, Mich.—The strike of 340 members of Local 297 against Vernors Ginger Ale Inc. held firm as the walkout went into its third week, Pres. Wally Butler reported.

"The plant is closed down and my prediction is that it'll be down for a long time," Butler said. "The members are 100 percent behind the strike. They've never been stronger."

## Jobs, Job Security Seen Key Demands In Auto Bargaining

DETROIT (PAI)—Jobs and job security will be the main lines of United Automobile Workers negotiations with the automobile industry this year.

In preparation for crucial contract talks this summer, a special negotiations convention gave UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and UAW negotiators a free hand in a broad and "flexible" bargaining program that will not commit the union to what Reuther called a "narrow" approach to the problem of automobile unemployment.

Reuther made clear that the union was determined to make its gains, not at the cost of raising the price of cars, but out of the profit side of the ledger. He denounced management bonuses and stock options that he said offered plenty of bargaining elbow room without a boost in prices.

He declared that the \$33,600,000 in bonuses paid out by Ford last year could have provided 13 cents an hour for every hour worked, and that one Ford executive alone had bought 12,000 shares of Ford common stock at \$21 a share under a stock option plan.

The broad lines of the bargaining program approved included:

- Reduction of work time through a shorter work week, earlier retirement and longer vacations, without specific figures; and greater protection for workers in the closing down of plants, with the union having a voice in contemplated changes.
- Placing production workers on salaries instead of hourly pay.
- Increases in the amount and duration of supplementary unemployment benefits.
- Increased pension and better medical-hospital insurance programs.

The striking RWDSU members include 150 employees at the Vernors plant, 150 men in the sales office and 40 driver-salesmen and warehousemen in branches at Flint, Pontiac and Marysville, Mich.

The strike began May 2 when the company broke off negotiations that had begun in February and had continued past the contract expiration date of April 27. The local members had previously voted 255 to 14 to authorize a strike at the call of the executive board.

At a meeting between the parties and the state mediation service May 16, the union reduced its contract demands. The company responded by holding to its previous offer, which has not varied in three months.

### Company Hopes for Disunity

"The company did make one new counter-proposal," Butler said. "It proposed selling its routes to the driver-salesmen and turning them into independent distributors. It's obvious Vernors hopes to divide the local and break the strike."

The company's standing proposals include a merger of classifications that would put 20 percent of the plant employees out of work, a 25 percent wage cut, elimination of the 15-minute daily wash-up period, route-cutting and the ending of exclusive territory protection for salesmen.

The union has demanded a wage increase, improvements in hospitalization coverage, three days' condolence leave and average pay for holidays for drivers and helpers.

The local struck Vernors for several weeks in 1957, winning a three-year contract. That contract, extended for a year, expired April 27.

Butler and Vice-Pres. Nick Rallo head the local's 14-man negotiating committee.



**JOB SECURITY FIRST:** Auto Workers in special bargaining convention in Detroit make job security—for those now working and others still laid-off—the major target in their negotiations with major auto manufacturers this summer. (See story at left.)

## 5-Cent Raise in Cincinnati For 750 at U.S. Playing Card

CINCINNATI, O.—Local 256 has signed a one-year agreement with the United States Playing Card Co., the world's largest playing card manufacturer, on behalf of 750 members, Pres. Joe Kelsch reported.

The union members won a 5-cent-an-hour increase as of May 1, improved progression steps, additional company welfare contributions, leave in the event of death in the immediate family, four hours' pay for employees called in to make emergency repairs, and a maternity leave clause.

The contract also provides for retention of employees with 10 years of service who are displaced by the installation of new machinery, modification of old machinery or improved methods.

The hourly pay rates under the new contract now range from \$1.56 for general factory workers to \$2.69 for certain skilled classifications.

"We won the contract despite declining sales, foreign imports and the reduction of the work force to the extent of a hundred people," Kelsch said.

United States, which makes Bicycle, Bee and Congress brand playing cards, produces an average of 50 million decks a year. The company's sales total 65 to 70 percent of the American market.

The local, organized in 1937, has held a contract with the company since that time.

Local 256's negotiating committee included Paula Smith, Vice-Pres. Phil Miller, Fin. Sec. Jim Wolfram, Joe Hyatt and Kelsch.

## Warns MDs Fighting Health Improvements

OMAHA, Nebr. (PAI)—UAW Vice-Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who has had wide experience in the medical field, has warned the nation's doctors that it is time for them to stop opposing every bit of progressive legislation on the medical front.

He declared that Americans are fast growing impatient with "the inadequacies of today's health insurance," and that instead of everlasting opposition, the medical profession ought to come up with some constructive proposals of its own to meet the needs.

Addressing the Nebraska State Medical Association, Woodcock, who is also chairman of the board of governors of Wayne State University in Detroit, said "doctors are citizens, too, and they share in the total responsibility for the well-being of society."

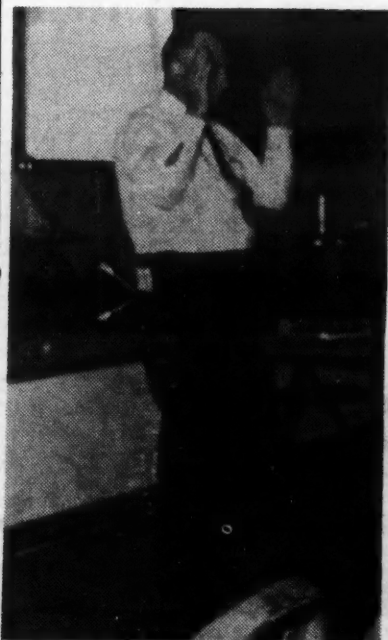
"To refuse to accept this fundamental obligation," he added, "would be disastrous for medicine and the community as a whole and would constitute a violation of our moral commitment to freedom."

## Training Leaders in W. Va.

GLEN DALE, W. Va.—Fifty officers and stewards representing RWDSU locals in northern West Virginia and southeastern Ohio attended a leadership training school at Toy Workers Local 149 hall here, Int'l Rep. Bill Kee reported.

The two three-hour sessions were devoted to classes on the structure of the AF-CIO, the union contract, the importance of the grievance procedure and how grievances are processed, the shop steward's importance in the local, and the relationship of the local to county and state central labor bodies. A movie demonstrating proper grievance procedure was also shown.

Midwest Reg. Dir. Gerald A. Hughes, Int'l Rep. Charles Hess, Local 101 Business Agent Howard Fedor and Kee were in charge of the sessions.



Reg. Dir. Gerald A. Hughes (l.) emphasizes a point for RWDSU local officers and stewards at recent training session, held at Local 149's union hall in Glen Dale, W. Va. Some of the students are shown in photo at right.



## Local 379 Wins 13c At Carnation Milk Co.

COSHOCTON, O.—Local 379's Unit C-1 has ratified the terms of a new two-year agreement with the Carnation Milk Co. here, Int'l Rep. Bill Kee reported.

The new contract provides a 6-cent an hour wage boost as of May 1 and 7 cents more next May, a company-paid pension plan for all unit members and a seventh paid holiday.

Harold Kinkade Jr., unit chairman; Clifford Huff, Harry Medley, Charles Wright, Gerald Campbell, Ralph Taylor and Kee served on the negotiating committee.

## Stasenکو Victor In '850' Vote

GIRARD, Pa.—Joseph Stasenکو has been re-elected president of Girard Toymakers Local 850, defeating Charles J. Schmitt by a vote of 308 to 162.

The local members are employed at the Marx Toy Co. plant here.

## Two Day Strike Won in Ala. At Ford Dealer

BESSEMER, Ala.—Thirty members of the Alabama RWDSU Council employed at the Ford auto dealership operated by the Long-Lewis chain here have won hourly wage increases of 4 to 15 cents in a one-year agreement after a two-day walkout, Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

The 30 RWDSU members, mechanics and servicemen at the Ford dealership, walked out April 24, shortly after their contract with Long-Lewis had expired.

"It was a good strike," Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker said. "The fellows came out and in two days got what they struck for and went back to work."

The Alabama Council also represents 100 employees in three other Long-Lewis shops in Birmingham.

The union's negotiating committee was made up of James Brown, chairman, C. B. Townsley, E. A. Coley, Herman E. York and Daniel.

## White Dairy Pact Renewed with Gains In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Local 101-A has signed a one-year contract renewal for more than 200 members employed at the White Dairy here, Ala. Council Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

The agreement, which went into effect May 1, provides improved sick leave benefits and funeral leave for all employees and increased subsidies for routemen if their route is cut.

If the dairy cut a route under the old contract, the route was subsidized for a definite period of time, enabling the routeman to build up his earnings. If the routeman switched to another route, the subsidy was ended. Under the new contract, the subsidy will remain on the route for a definite time even if the original routeman transfers.

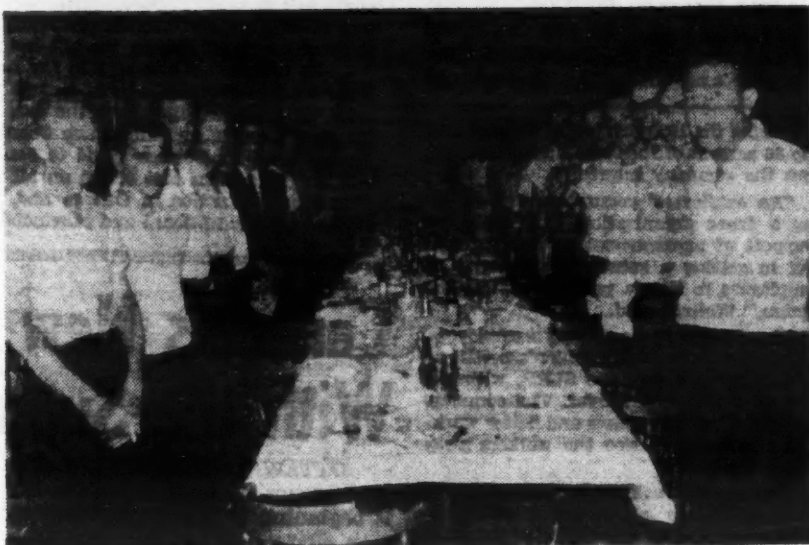
The White Dairy is the Birmingham retail division of the Barber Pure Milk Co., whose Tupelo, Miss. plant employees have just joined the RWDSU. Barber's other Birmingham plant, the wholesale division, is represented by Local 201-A.

The local's negotiating committee was composed of Pres. Lloyd McCay and Sec. George Massey; Peter Jemison and Tom Berryhill from the plant; Joe Coker, Keith Parrish and Bill Cordes of the sales department; John Prince, garage and maintenance department; Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker and Daniel.

## 6-Cent Raise, Fringe Gains Won At Interstate Bakery in Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Local 441 has won a one-year contract renewal for 200 members employed at Interstate Bakery, the largest baker in this area, Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker reported.

The new contract, retroactive to April 15, provides a 6-cent across-the-board wage increase for 170 production and maintenance workers with an additional cent an hour going to the union's Southeastern Health and Welfare Plan; an eighth hour's pay for holiday pay; three days' funeral leave; jury duty pay; and wage increases for certain classifications up to 10 cents hourly.



Members of new Tupelo, Miss. local celebrate becoming part of RWDSU. Affiliation of the local, which represents Barber Pure Milk Co. employees in Tupelo, brings all Barber employees under RWDSU banner.

"We also got strengthened contract language in a number of places," Parker said.

All 29 members of the transport division receive improved fringes on breakdown time, uniforms and hospitalization benefits, estimated at \$2.25 weekly; some drivers also got wage increases ranging up to \$11 a week.

Org. Bill Langston, who headed the negotiators, said that the contract was ratified by the production and maintenance workers May 11 and by the transport drivers the following day.

"With things the way they are, I think it was a very good settlement for a one-year contract," he said.

### Expect City-wide Talks in Spring

Parker said that the reason for signing a one-year agreement was to bring Interstate into the RWDSU's city-wide bakery industry bargaining. It has been the only large Birmingham bakery outside the joint bargaining set-up.

Interstate, which has been operating in Birmingham for seven years, sells its products under the Dolly Madison label.

Billy Rosser, James Martin, Evelyn Ralston, Jessie Ray, Dora Norton and Jessie Harviell bargained for the production unit while Archie Hall, transportation chairman, Dock Smith and W. B. Evans represented the transport division.

## 2-Year Pact Brings 15c at Borden in Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Local 315 has signed a two-year agreement with the Borden Foods Co. here, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported. The contract provides wage increases of 9 cents an hour for all job classifications as of May 1 and an additional 6 cents May 1, 1962.

The vacation schedule was improved by adding a third week of vacation for employees with 10 years' service, while employees working a split shift will get a 10-cent an hour bonus and all employees will get time-and-a-half for Saturday work.

Kenneth Evans, Billy Hulsey, Martha Camp, William Jones, Robert Crawford and Dickinson served on the negotiating committee.

## New Dairy Local Joins RWDSU—Barber Milk in Tupelo, Miss.

TUPELO, Miss.—The 55 employees of the Barber Pure Milk Co. here, formerly organized in an independent local, have joined the RWDSU Alabama Council, bringing all Barber milk workers into one union, Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

"It's a real good local," Daniel said.

The local, which was organized five years ago, includes plant and production employees, route salesmen, drivers and mechanics employed at the Barber plant here.

"Quite a few had been AFL-CIO members before," Daniel said, "and the mem-

bers realized that as an independent group they didn't have the bargaining power that we could get for them."

Daniel had discussed affiliation with the independent union's leaders, headed by Pres. C. E. McBrayer, some months ago but they were not much interested at that time, he said. They later called him and asked him to come here and talk affiliation again. He did, aiding the local with its contract negotiations at the same time.

Asst. Southern Dir. Frank Parker hailed the local's affiliation.

"This completes an organizing project we undertook some five years ago," he said. "Adding the unit will strengthen our union—which represents a large majority of dairy workers in Alabama—in dealing with this company and with the dairy industry in this area."

The other Barber plants are located in Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala.

The new local is the RWDSU's first in this city and its first dairy local in the state of Mississippi.

### Textile Striker Paroled; Anti-Labor Mayor Loses

HENDERSON, N.C. (PAI) — Good news, which has been sparse in this town where the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) has been engaged in a bitter and lengthy strike against the Harriet-Henderson Mills, has come on two fronts:

1. One of the eight strikers sentenced in the "dynamite conspiracy" has been paroled, and
2. The mayor of Henderson, who played a major role in bringing state troopers here to help management recruit strikebreakers, was defeated in his bid for re-election as a result of trade union political action.

## Charleston Victory—NLRB Orders New Vote at Claussen Bakery

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The National Labor Relations Board in Washington has upheld the RWDSU and thrown out the results of a decertification election at the Claussen Baking Co. here last August, Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen reported. The Board also ordered that a representation election be held before June 4.

"The workers are very happy over this new development and a real drive is now underway to win this election by a large majority," Larsen said. "As a matter of fact, nearly all the workers hired since the last election have signed up in the union."

After the union lost the August election by two votes, 25 to 23, it charged that Claussen intimidated the employees, interfering with a free election. The NLRB held hearings on the union's charges here Jan. 26 and 27.

After hearing the testimony of Claussen employees,

NLRB Reg. Dir. Reed Johnston ruled in favor of the union and recommended that the August election results be set aside and a new election ordered. The company appealed Johnston's ruling to the Board in Washington, but the Board upheld Johnston on May 4 and ordered a new election at the bakery, to be held within 30 days.

"This victory can be partly credited to the new policy of the Kennedy Administration in regard to the Board," Larsen said. "There is no question in our minds that if this case had been handled under the old-guard policy of the Republican administration, the ruling would have been in favor of the company. We have had several cases in the past just as strong, but the ruling has always been in favor of management."

Larsen said that the union believes it has an excellent chance to break-through because Claussen has

closed down its Savannah, Ga. plant and is now baking all its bread and rolls in Charleston. The Charleston employees are working 60 to 70 hours weekly.

"The workers will not settle for peanuts this time," Larsen said. "We either get a good contract or we strike—that's the sentiment among the workers. And Claussen can no longer tell the workers that if they strike the Savannah plant will bake the bread for Charleston."

The campaign at Claussen started in 1955, when the union struck the bakery. That strike was beaten by company pressure against the workers. Three years later the union tried again to organize and won a representation election 26 to 16 the following year, but the company stalled contract negotiations over a year and requested a decertification election at the end of the year. The decertification election, held last August was the one thrown out by the NLRB.

## Canada

# Sask. RWDSU Signs 140 in Swift Current At Pioneer Co-op

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Joint Board has succeeded in organizing the Pioneer Cooperative Association here in a campaign that started in 1953, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Len Wallace.

The Joint Board was certified as bargaining agent for 110 employees by the provincial Labor Relations Board late last month. Since that time the co-op has opened a new shopping center and the unit now includes 140 members.

"Our success here means that all of the major retail cooperatives in Saskatchewan are now part of our union, but there are several in the province with 25 or 30 employees still unorganized, and we hope to tackle these groups just as quickly as possible," Wallace said.

## Raises, Hour Cut Won at Fuhrmann In Regina, Sask.

REGINA, Sask.—Local 454 reached agreement on a new contract with Fuhrmann and Co., after an all-day negotiating session May 1, Int'l Rep. Len Wallace reported.

The settlement provides for a reduction in hours to a five-day, 40-hour week with maintenance of take-home pay and increases ranging from 5 to 27 cents hourly, retroactive to March 15. Thirty members of the local are employed at Fuhrmann, a meat processor and retail outlet.

"Negotiations started in January, but immediately bogged down when the company refused to offer any wage increase whatsoever," Wallace said. "Negotiations were headed for the company by a lawyer named D. K. McPherson, who is attempting to make a real name for himself as a union-buster in this province."

In March the company offered a reduction from 44 hours to 40 with a proportional cut in wages. The union members rejected Fuhrmann's proposal, took a strike vote, and began a publicity campaign in community newspapers.

"The Saskatchewan Department of Labor intervened in the dispute and negotiations were resumed between the management and our committee, along with the Department of Labor," Wallace said. "The company removed its lawyer from the picture."

The negotiating committee was made up of Brothers Kelso, Fritzcher and Bauer, assisted by Joint Board Rep. Adam Borsk.

During the 1953 drive, the union signed up 80 percent of the co-op's 95 employees, but the company interfered.

"An employees' committee was set up as a front organization and, with the support of management, it was successful in getting a substantial majority of employees to sign a petition against the union," Wallace said.

The company-sponsored employees' committee opposed the union's certification petition before the SLRB, with the aid of a company lawyer. The company promised wage increases and better working conditions to woo the workers away from the union.

The Board took little notice of the union's charge of management interference and ordered a vote. Thirty-five employees voted for the union, 56 against it.

"We attempted over the years to keep in touch with this group but it was difficult because almost the entire staff was replaced over a period of time," Wallace said.

### Company Promises Not Kept

Early this year an employee called the union and asked its aid in organizing the Pioneer workers. The RWDSU spoke to other employees and soon found that the management had failed to keep the promises it made during the 1953 organizing drive.

"Over a period of months we were able to sign up a majority of the employees," Wallace said.

When the company found out about the union's drive, it tried to repeat its 1953 tactics. Another employees' committee was formed; its representative again appeared before the SLRB in an attempt to upset the union's petition; and his arguments were supported in full by the company's lawyer. The management even tried to get store managers included in the bargaining unit for the election.

"This time we were successful in refuting all this nonsense and we were certified," Wallace said.

The Joint Board's campaign was assisted by members of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers local in Swift Current and by Local 950 officers Jerry Petkau and Jim McGough.

## B. C. Labor Tests Legality Of Union-Busting Bill 42

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The provincial labor movement has challenged the legality of anti-labor Bill 42, which was recently passed by the British Columbia legislature, Rep. Ray Haynes reported.

"At a special conference the B.C. Federation of Labor outlined a program of action, both educational and legislative, against this discriminatory legislation pushed through by the Social Credit government," Haynes said.

Bill 42 prevents a union from making a donation to a political candidate even if the local's members vote unanimously by secret ballot in favor of contributing to a campaign. The bill also weakens the effectiveness of strikes and the ability of a union to bargain collectively for its members.

Local 16-601 of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union has filed a court suit to force Imperial Oil to continue checking-off union dues. The union has refused to sign certain declarations required by Bill 42 and the company is therefore prohibited by the bill from collecting dues.

"By asking this company to live up the collective bargaining agreement, the labor movement will be able to test the constitutionality of Bill 42," Haynes said. "It is anticipated that the case will be fought through to the Supreme Court of Canada, and all British Columbia unions have been asked to donate to the Oil Workers Defense Fund to assist in fighting the case."

The federation also called on all affiliated locals to attend the New Party Founding Convention in Ottawa and, if the local membership approves, to affiliate with the national and provincial New Party bodies.

## Canada's New Party Forming With the Support of Labor

OTTAWA, Ont. (PAI)—Despite increasing pressure by Canadian business groups to drive organized labor out of politics, Canada's New Party is beginning to take shape with strong labor support.

An official constitution which will be presented to a forthcoming founding convention has been drawn by the National Committee on which Canadian labor is represented.

One of its clauses provides for democratic affiliation of trade unions and other groups, including the right to "contract out" for any member of an affili-

ed organization who doesn't want to contribute financially to the New Party. The clause directs New Party affiliates to respect the union members' wishes in this regard.

One clause which bars Communists from membership also specifically bars members or supporters of any other political party. Another clause rejects the bloc vote, giving each delegate to party conventions only one vote rather than a number of votes based on the size membership which he represents.

Canada's federal system is reflected in the constitution, which calls for both federal and provincial party structures. The constitution, however, bars provincial constitutions or programs that are "in conflict with the principles of the national party" or the federal party constitution.

Entitled to representation at party conventions are: federal constituency organizations or groups as well as locals, lodges and branches of affiliates at a ratio of approximately one delegate for every 1,000 members; such bodies as local labor councils (one delegate), provincial federations of labor and the Canadian Labor Congress (two delegates each), all members of the national council and the federal caucus and the party's youth section.

Meanwhile new business efforts to keep Canadian labor out of politics have been made in British Columbia where the Provincial Parliament has voted a restrictive labor bill. This requires a declaration by a union officer that the union is complying and will comply with a section of the act preventing the use of union money "for politics." Employers are forbidden to check off dues unless the union provides such a declaration.

## Winnipeg Council Holds Institute

WINNIPEG, Man. — Twenty-six Manitoba Joint Board members took part in the Winnipeg Labor Council's annual week-end union institute here, Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert reported.

Two hundred and fifty delegates from unions in this area attended the institute, which was conducted in cooperation with the Canadian Labor Congress.

The courses offered included basic and advanced shop steward training, collective bargaining, labor legislation, the role of women in the trade union movement, the economics of unemployment, and railway workers' problems. Trade union public relations, a new course, was given by Jack Williams, the CLC's director of public relations.



ONTARIO LOCAL'S ANNUAL AFFAIR: More than 400 members and guests of Local 422 attend the local's annual supper and dance at the Royal Connaught Hotel in Hamilton, Ont. Seated at the head table are officers and chief stewards of the local and their wives.

## feature Section

# leisure-time activities

By LEO PERLIS

Director, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities

**W**E ARE witnessing now some high-level political and economic sparring in the arena of the work-week. That this is happening against a background of undiminishing cold war and mounting unemployment is only natural. The dilemma we face is the pressing need, on the one hand, to outproduce (and, therefore, to outwork) the Russians and, on the other hand, the senseless spectacle of unused manpower and under-utilized plants.

Someone may well ask: what is so difficult about all this? Why not put man and machine to work so that we could outwork and outproduce the Russians? This, obviously, is too simple a solution.

Well, then, why not spread the work load? Why not put more people to work fewer hours on more machines? Would not this arrangement help eliminate unemployment and, at the same time, serve our national purpose in the cold war? This, too, apparently, is too simple an answer.

We all know that work has more meanings than one to both individuals and nations. In our culture, work is more than an economic necessity. Even that old fighting slogan, "We don't live to work," has lost its original challenge. I suspect we have known for a long time now that work means more than money in our pockets; work can contribute also to our peace of mind and the steady beat of our heart. Our current concern with the question of compulsory retirement is a reflection of this more profound insight into the nature and meaning of work.

### Automation Revolutionizing Society

My guess is that after all the sparring is done, we shall settle down, possibly in our own lifetime, to both a shorter work-day and a shorter work-week, seven hours a day, four days a week.

And why not?

Automation is rapidly revolutionizing our industrial society. Plant after plant produces more and more goods with less and less labor. In mining, textile, steel, auto and other industries where the productive benefits of automation have already been felt, workers by the thousands have been laid off—many never to return again to their industries and occupations. Much of our current unemployment is due to this scientific revolution.

It is in the cards, I believe, that American workers will have more leisure time in the future than they have now.

Add this to the growing body of retired citizens and we have, as usual, both a boon and a problem.

It is a boon, of course, not to have to work for one's living seventy, sixty, fifty or even forty hours a week, seven, six or even five days a week—when and if one can make a living working only five days a week, at six hours a day or, even better, four days a week, at seven hours a day.

Assembly line or push-button work in modern times is no great joy in itself. There is no diversity. There is no craftsmanship. There is no opportunity for achievement. There is no chance for ex-



Shorter  
Hours Pose  
A Challenge  
And An  
Opportunity

cellence. There is only the time clock every day and the pay check every week.

The industrial revolution, the assembly line, mass production, all these helped to spell the doom of the craftsman who singly produced, with satisfaction and even with affection, the watch or the pair of shoes or the table. He has been replaced by the human cog in the whirling wheel.

It has been said that air conditioning, spaciousness, music, pastel colors all help. I suppose they help some, but my guess is that nothing will help as much as the four o'clock whistle—unless it is exciting and useful work off the job to relieve the boredom on the job and to give the job holder a purpose, a usefulness, a sense of fulfillment, a zing beyond the plant gates.

It is often depressing how some men and women of wealth who work with spirit eighteen hours a day—but against a background of security with freedom of movement in a hospitable or challenging environment at jobs which they freely choose and which they obviously enjoy—cannot understand how a man can get sick and tired of his dull, routine job after only eight hours.

It is equally depressing when the executive, who finds his job exhilarating and challenging, complains about the file clerk who does not find her job as stimulating and as exciting and is as prepared to wage the good fight for another day off as the executive is for a larger bonus.

The fact is that we are not only faced with more leisure time off the job but with a duller time on the job, and that both are problems which require our attention.

The idea that something should be done with leisure time off the job is quite obvious. The thought, however, that something should be done with leisure time because of the job is not too apparent.

It is not enough for many of us to fill

our leisure time with walks in the park or with poker, with swimming or with movies, with lecture halls or with symphony concerts, with beer parties or with just thinking with or without a book, with or without a drink.

I have no quarrel with walking or reading or just thinking. As a practitioner of the three lively arts I endorse them all without reservation, but they are no substitute for the feeling of purpose, for the sense of drive, for the need to be needed and to do and to accomplish that which one can derive, say, from public service.

Leisure, then, not only affords an opportunity for public service (as the theme of my article suggests) but public service can be the best medicine for the new leisure class—the gainfully employed with time on their hands.

### Service Benefits All

The untapped mental and emotional resources of the man who has no mental or emotional commitment to his job cries out for nourishment and is at the same time a potential source of mental and emotional commitment to his community and his fellow men—in short, a potential source for public service.

Now, for the first time, the average person spends more time off the job than on. He spends only 8 out of every 24 hours five days a week inside the office or plant. The rest is spent in his home and in his community. As an extra bonus he has two full days a week entirely free—and a number of holidays. He can either waste these free hours or make the most of them—for himself and his community.

Effective use of this free time will strengthen him and lengthen his life; the disuse or misuse of these extra hours will rob him of zest and purpose and shorten his years.

Here is an opportunity for our schools, organizations and agencies to undertake programs of (a) education for citizen-

ship, (b) social action for progress, and (c) volunteers for a better community.

These programs point in a general way to the many doors to public service which can be opened by those who are tired of watching television and for whom stamp collecting has lost its initial challenge.

The young and the old need our care.

Political freedom and civil rights need our attention.

Peace and justice demand our commitment.

A full employment economy and economic security for all require our thinking and planning.

Community service calls for our complete participation.

Here, then, is a challenge to our institutions, public and private, to help us make the most of our leisure time in public and community service—in community activities for more adequate recreational facilities and more and better parks for those who would rather spend their leisure time in these pursuits; for libraries, museums and theatres and symphony concerts for those who would find fulfillment in the arts and culture generally.

From the Camp Fire Girls to the Peace Corps there are many roads to public service.

And where are the shareholders who will work and attend meetings for industrial democracy, and where are the union members who will work and attend meetings for union democracy? Surely this is a good way to use leisure time, and this, too, would be a major contribution in the public interest.

These are only a few of the many roads we can travel. We have time to travel now. We shall have even more time in the years ahead. Shall we build the broad highways to public service and personal fulfillment now or shall we go down the dirt roads to sloth and indifference?

The decision is up to us.



By LES FINNEGAN  
Public Affairs Institute, Inc. (PAI)

**RICHMOND ISLAND, MAINE, 1636:** The first employer black-list and the first slowdown strike in the Colonies started a new page in the history of American labor. Workers and fishermen "revolted" when their employer held out on their previous year's wages, and dozens of the men quit their jobs. The angry employer quickly issued an "order" up and down the Coast instructing other employers not to hire the deserters.

Five years later a group of carpenters at the same place began a slowdown strike in protest against their food rations and announced, "If you do not like us we will be gon, they knowing our worke must be donn and no other to be gotten."

**BOSTON, MASS., 1774:** The first strike cooperation between workers in different cities was recorded after New England workers refused to take jobs building the British fortifications in Boston. As soon as they heard of the strike, New York City workers pledged their support and promised not to scab.

A few months later the New York workingmen turned out in force at mass meetings protesting the shipment of supplies to the British troops in Boston. One ship was seized and the crew warned to forget about sailing to Boston. Finally, the Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in North America, Major General Thomas Gage, was forced to import 50 scab carpenters and bricklayers from Nova Scotia.

**NEW YORK CITY, 1767:** Workingmen formed "friendly societies" and mutual aid fraternities before actual trade unions came on the scene. "The Friendly Society of Tradesmen House Carpenters" accepted only carpenters who were "free from all bodilly Distempers" and who were between the ages of 21 and 40.

The Society charged an initiation fee of four shillings and a monthly payment of one shilling and six pence for a general sick-benefit fund. After the first six days of his illness, a carpenter was entitled to 10 shillings a week as long as his illness continued. But the Society also had its social side as proved by one of its articles which provided that "If any Member calls for Liquor without the approbation of the stewards, he shall pay for the same himself."

**NEW YORK CITY, 1763:** What was probably labor's first political organization to oppose British rule was formed by the maritime workers who were considered "radical and obstreperous."

American sailors organized the "Sons of Neptune" and were held partly responsible by British Major General Thomas Gage for the New York "insurrection" of November 1765. The "Sons of Neptune" probably set the organizational pattern for the later "Sons of Liberty," a rank-and-file association of workingmen who harassed the British throughout most of the Colonies.

**BOSTON, MASS., 1675:** A group of ship carpenters took union action 100 years before there were any American unions. So jealous were the carpenters of their apprenticeship system that they rode an interloper out of Boston on a rail because he went to work in a shipyard without serving his full seven years' apprenticeship. Nine of the carpenters were fined five shillings apiece and ordered to pay the same amount to their victim whom they had carried on a pole to the waterfront before he was rescued by a constable.

**NEW YORK CITY, 1677:** The ancestors of today's union truckers made Colonial history as defendants in the first criminal prosecution for a strike. The men were cited for contempt rather than conspiracy, the usual charge, according to historian Richard Morris, and 12 of the truckmen were fired from their jobs "for not obeying the Command and Doing their Dutyes as becomes them in their Places."

The teamsters had apparently refused to haul large loads of timber and stone and the city's common council decided "for Such contempt fyne either and every of them three shillings a peece or els to carry 15 Loads apeece to the Wharf of the Said City."

**GLOUCESTER, MASS., 1643:** The first lockout in American history occurred at a shipyard where a group of militant workers was told they could not "worke a stroke of worke more" until they received permission from the governor.

**NEW HAVEN, CONN., 1777:** The newly-born United States Government found itself almost as worried about profiteering as it was about defeating the invading British armies.

A convention of eight northern states meeting in New Haven attempted to set a series of price ceilings which were denounced by reactionaries in Congress in almost the identical language used by Congressional reactionaries during World War II. Congressman John Witherspoon wailed that price ceilings were "impracticable and absurd" because "fixing prices by Law never had nor ever will have any Effect but stopping Commerce and making Things scarce and dear."

**LONDON, ENGLAND, 1777:** British workers and unions gave the American revolutionists wartime assistance that the Yankees never knew about until long after the struggle for independence was over. Because the British rulers took the same autocratic attitude toward their own workers that they took toward the Americans, British workers and sailors went on strike for wage raises.

Ships scheduled to transport equipment to the British armies in America were tied up at the docks and, according to historian Morris, "strikers slowed down or disrupted production of English firms engaged in making clothing for the British army in America."

# THE SPANISH TRAGEDY



## Exiled Unionist Tells of Repression, Exploitation

By PASCUAL TOMAS

Secretary-General, Union of Spanish Workers in Exile

The Spanish tragedy that started in 1936 is still being ignored by some and misunderstood by others.

When the fascist army rose against the democratic government in July 1936, the Union General de Trabajadores de España (the General Federation of Labor of Spain) had more than two million members. The U. G. T. consisted of laborers, salaried employees, public employees, engineers, doctors, teachers, architects and other workers, without regard to race or political or religious belief. (In the leadership of the professional unions and in the executive commission of the U. G. T. no communist element ever existed.)

The U. G. T. was created in 1888 and was, for a half-century, the foundation of Spanish democracy. Progress—social, economic, cultural and political—continued in Spain until 1936, parallel with the continuous efforts of the free, organized workers of the U. G. T.

The Franco government—destroying by decree as all dictatorships do—abolished the rights of the democratic labor movement at the same time that it destroyed individual liberties. The Spanish workers have found themselves, since March 1939, when Franco came to power, prisoners in their own country.

### The Workers' Condition Today

Spain today is a country suffering ruinous fiscal and moral misery under the imperial dictatorship of the palaces, the banks and the magistrates which serve Francoism.

The national Chamber of Commerce of Spain has stated that the cost-of-living in 1940 was 100 and the cost-of-living in January 1960 was 1,380. The wages for a skilled worker from 1950-1960 fluctuated between 50 and 60 pesetas a day. (A peseta is currently worth 1 2/3 cents so the daily wage would run from 83 cents to \$1.)

The average Spaniard's wage in relation to 1936 has risen five times; prices during the same period have multiplied 14 times. The conclusion is obvious—never have the Spanish workers been so economically enslaved as they are today.

I would like to quote from a document that our union prepared last year:

"It is not easy to find out exactly what the total con-

sequences of the current recession are but information from Penarroya in Cordova indicates that of 8,000 workers in this mining area, 5,600 are without work. Of 750,000 workers in the Spanish iron and metallurgical industry, 150,000 are working full-time. It is possible to give examples concerning Madrid, Barcelona, Saragasso and Valencia, to cite only the most industrialized regions of Spain.

"In all cases we have only partial figures, but they suffice to reflect the Spanish government's 'austerity policy,' a policy of misery and of impoverishment. The consequences of this policy are clear: economic starvation of the nation, serious and continuing unemployment, and a dangerous decline in the income of all workers.

"A better distribution of the national income is an essential element of stability and development for Spain's economy. A policy of full employment must be substituted for the traditional policy of under-employment. At present under-employment manifests itself both in unused natural resources—the percentage of men at work is the lowest of the western nations—and of unused means of production. Under-employment in one sector or the other is a factor of harmful imbalance. A national plan must be prepared for full-employment of both sectors."

So grave is the economic situation in Spain that the Spanish Church, its bishops and cardinals (long supporters of Franco) were obligated to declare on Feb. 6, 1960: "Let us all remember the duty to open the way to a more just distribution of wealth and a more equitable sharing of the loads. . . . It is not just to ask for austerity from the workers who have insufficient remuneration while the rich, the middle class and proprietors, on the other hand, accumulate abundant wealth and are not satisfied with a moderate margin of profit."

### Strikes in Spain

It is possible that the impartial reader has asked himself why there has not been an uprising by the workers to liberate Spain. In 1947, for the first time since the dictatorship came to power, Spanish workers refused to work and, although some strikers paid with their lives, protests have occurred repeatedly since then. Vizcaya, Navarra, Catalonia, Valencia, Andalucia and Santander have witnessed silent parades of workmen demanding improvements in order to live.

In the mines of Maria Luisa in Sama de Langreo in Asturias, miners remained inside the mines for several days, refusing to leave unless their living conditions were improved. As a result of this strike in March 1958, 17 miners were exiled and 32 were sentenced from two to 20 years in prison.

Strikes will be repeated. If the workers have limited strikes up to now, it has been so as not to give the government an excuse for unleashing bigger reprisals against labor.

Since the dictatorship began, Spain has been a skeleton of steel whose boundaries imprison the physical

and moral qualities of man: Falangism has forced the destruction of true Spanish culture. Spanish intellectuals, morally united to democracy and free trade unionism, have paid with their lives for their devotion to those principles that hold the rights of man sacred.

The presence of American military bases in Spain, the help given to Franco by the United States government and the meetings of Franco sympathizers with cultural and political delegations from the United States have served to paralyze positive action leading to the liberation of Spain; they have created a net of interests that permit the dictatorship to maintain itself in power.

No Spaniard opposed to the dictatorship has spoken against Spain's incorporation, with full rights and duties, in the defense of the west through NATO. After the fall of Franco the obligations that Spain has contracted under NATO, including establishment of military bases on her territory, should be sealed through free negotiations, known in full to the nation and ratified by the parliament.

### Solution of the Spanish Problem

If the Spanish people do not want Franco, what reasons can the governments of Europe and America invoke to continue supporting Franco? The menace of communism? Spaniards want neither Franco nor communism; the Spanish people, who have shown their love of liberty throughout their history, are pleading for a democratic regime.

All the exile groups, joined by democrats still in Spain, have signed a document that declares: "We believe that bringing about conditions of peace, dignity and humanity in Spain require the creation of a transition government leading to the fall of the Franco regime, this government not pre-judging the future form of government in Spain. This matter is reserved to the sovereign wishes of the people."

The spirit of Spanish democracy, speaking through the U.G.T., asks American trade unionism to continue exercising its democratic power through the United States government, so that the government will not maintain any kind of treaty with the Spanish dictatorship and will deny all economic aid to the Franco government, which has served only itself at the expense of the Spanish people.

American trade unions, with the powerful means of communications at their disposal, can make known to the workers and free men of America that in southern Europe there is a country named Spain, dominated and sacrificed by the dictatorship for the sole crime of having defended the liberty and rights of the human spirit. (Ed.: In February 1959 the AFL-CIO Executive Council saluted the courage of the Spanish people for resisting the outrages of Franco's totalitarian regime for more than 20 years.)

American trade unionism can raise the banner of Spanish liberty to the highest: the U. G. T. is assured that this action will create desperation in the dictatorship that today disgraces Spain but must give way to a responsible, democratic government, with justice and liberty for all.

*Pascual Tomas, who wrote this article especially for The Record, maintains contact with the Spanish underground labor movement from U.G.T. headquarters in Toulouse, France. He and other fighters for democracy in Spain have been in exile from their native land for more than 22 years. The article was translated by Elena Cruz and Charles Michaelson.*



## Local Leaders Praise Education Conference

To the Editor:

Just a few words to express our appreciation at having been able to take part in the education program sponsored by our union at Dearborn, Michigan.

The speakers on the welfare and pension programs were very enlightening. It was a pleasure to have acquired knowledge along these lines.

The discussion on labor legislation by the union attorney held our interest, and proved to be very useful to us. We feel this school held the interest of our group, and we learned many ideas that could benefit us.

WALTER HITT, Pres.  
ANITA RIGGLE, Sec-Treas.  
United Toy Workers Local 149  
Glen Dale, W. Va.

## Says Capitalism Is on the Skids

To the Editor:

With unemployment increasing and automation taking away the jobs of more and more workers, plus the fact that it is getting more difficult to make a living no matter what one's endeavor may be, I hope what is taking place will help to show the working class and others that capitalism is on the skids and that this is the time to start thinking seriously of making a change from capitalism to socialism as recommended by the Socialist Labor Party.

It is worth recalling what the great American Socialist, Daniel de Leone, founder of the Socialist Labor Party, said: "The party carries on its work of education encouraged by the knowledge that some day, somehow, something is bound to rip. And then, at that crisis, when the people, who have allowed themselves to be misled from mumbo-jumbo to jumbo-mumbo, will be running around like chickens without a head, there will be one beacon light in the land burning as clear in that darkness as it is burning amidst the clouds today; whose tried firmness will inspire confidence; and whose rock-ribbed sides will serve as a natural point of rally from which to save civilization."

The article by Max Steinbock in The Record of April 23 re the John Birch Society was indeed revealing, but it should be remembered that it is capitalism that breeds fascism.

NATHAN PRESSMAN,  
Ellenville, N. Y.

## Why He Supports 'Right-to-Work' Laws

To the Editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for printing my original letter and to answer Mr. Joseph Baskin's letter of May 7.

I do not know who or what has appointed Mr. Baskin to be the judge of the feelings of his fellow man. He strongly doubts that I have any sympathy for unions. I think that I have some small experience in judging the true feelings of the subject, myself in this case, and I believe that I am sympathetic to the problems and aspirations of the unions.

I must thank Mr. Baskin for one small kindness. He differentiates between conservatives and reactionaries. He is the first person who claims to follow the Liberal viewpoint that I have ever found to do so.

Yes, Mr. Baskin, I know that Mr. Goldwater is an advocate of the "right to work" law, and may I add, so am I. There is an old writing about freedom and the independence movement by the

German author Lessings. It is called "Nathan der Weise" and in the first act there is a line: "kein mensch muss müssen." Freely translated, this reads "no man must must." That is why I support the "right-to-work" law and oppose compulsory Social Security and many of the so-called "progressive" laws enacted since the 1930's. We read, or some of us do, in our history books of the many laws passed during the early days of the unions that proclaimed the worker's right to join a union. These laws did not repeal the worker's right not to join a union if he saw fit. Unfortunately, this has not been remembered by many people and now it is necessary to restate this right in the "right-to-work" law.

Whether Mr. Baskin realizes it or not, he is arguing against the existence of the unions. He believes that the Federal government will right every wrong in the world. Perhaps it can, but I do not think it could or should. I would like to ask Mr. Baskin, how many unions have pension plans better than Social Security, and how many unions have medical plans better than that proposed by the government?

The unions have a great history of fighting for their members and this is as it should be. Who knows better the problems of the union member? The shop steward, a union delegate and a worker himself, or the bureaucrat in Washington? I think the union knows best what the union members want, the farmers know best what the farmers want and business knows best what business wants. I think that when there is a decision to be made concerning labor and business, that those who are the most able should do the deciding and not the least able, the uninformed group of Washington bureaucrats.

JOHN J. KEOHANE,  
Bronx, N. Y.

## Says 'No' to Defense Of George Rockwell

To the Editor:

I wish to start my letter with a sincere statement. I derive from and enjoy more our little paper, The Record, than all the daily newspapers combined except the New York Times. Time permitting, I read the paper from cover to cover.

In the last issue of The Record was an article called "American Civil Liberties Union." In it the writer described the type of person who is defended by them in time of need. Everything seemed to be logical until I came upon the name of George L. Rockwell, commander of the American Nazi Party. Correct me if I am wrong for asking, but how can a man who wants all the Jews to be burned in gas ovens, all the Negroes to be deported to Africa, and wants himself to be fuhrer, be defended?

He is sick and should be put away. And if any one will tell me that the people will deal with him, may I say: yes, Hitler too was dealt with, but only after a world holocaust and at a cost of millions of lives.

KATIA SPELOTTI,  
Forest Hills, N. Y.

## Hails Labor Effort On Minimum Wage

To the Editor:

Congratulations to the RWDSU and to all the other unions which have carried on the fight for extension of coverage under the minimum wage law for all these years. Even though most of the people who will benefit from the new law are unorganized workers, the labor movement can take pride in its accomplishment for this great public service. I hope that the AFL-CIO will publicize its work in this field among unorganized workers and use the new law effectively as an organizing weapon.

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS,  
Chicago, Ill.

## Readers Hit Article Criticizing Chiropractic

To the Editor:

The article "Chiropractic—Cure-all or Curse?" in your issue of May 7 won't win friends and influence people for The Record, nor will it help win any Labor Journalism awards. You condemn and expose the professional anti-labor editorials that are peddled to newspapers, but you give a full page ad, gratis, to an apparently paid AMA hack writer to vent her spleen against a service (however imperfect it may be) which many of our members use in addition to their health plans, and usually only after the medical doctor has failed to give them relief.

Why shouldn't The Record ask a chiropractor "what is a chiropractor"? If it really wants to know? Miss Doyle obviously would not think of asking the chiropractor, "what is a doctor"? So let's observe just a little bit of common sense and fair play. Let the members then judge for themselves.

Lest people sniping from their entrenched position of ivory tower glass houses cast stones, let us recall that not too long ago medical patients were being bled to death in an effort to save their lives. There must always be room for improvement, not exclusion, in the healing arts; for the benefit of mankind.

I do not profess to speak as a representative of chiropractic, nor to justify "quacks." But Miss Doyle has spoken for the medical profession. I think it is the responsibility of The Record to get a chiropractic representative to speak for them, in rebuttal. However, as one who has on occasion visited chiropractors, and with success, let me say that from what I have seen it is the medical profession that claims the non-existent "cure-all," not the legitimate chiropractor, whom they are harassing in order to maintain their monopoly in their healing "industry."

Sincerely yours,

HARRY RESPLER,  
Bronx, N. Y.

To the Editor:

I have just read the article titled "Chiropractic—Cure-all or Curse?" by Kathleen Cassidy Doyle in the May 7 issue of The Record. I am shocked that you have allowed this article that is detrimental to chiropractic to be placed in a union paper.

The article is full of untruths and half-truths. I think it is a disgrace since so many people have enjoyed good health because of the excellent service and care they have received from their chiropractors.

I am enclosing an article from McCall's magazine that should be published in your next issue of The Record. I think it is only fair for your readers to have an opportunity to read both sides of the story.

HAROLD A. FOX,  
Jamaica, N. Y.

To the Editor:

As a regular reader of The Record, I have always considered its policy to be democratic, fair and unbiased, and I still do, but I was shocked by the contents of the article entitled, "Chiropractic—Cure-all or Curse?" because it was

slandrous, full of distortions and an outright insult to the intelligence of the readers, who I am certain can smell the odor of medical propaganda.

My personal interest stems from my wife's heroic experience with the science of chiropractic. For 22 years she was a victim of the dreaded illness called epilepsy, with its accompanying horrors and suffering. She was under the care of a team of medical doctors and depended on potent drugs to prevent or lessen the affects of an attack. As a result of taking these drugs over a period of these many years, she acquired anemia as a side effect.

In March of 1958 a friend suggested that she consult a local chiropractor for an opinion. After a thorough analysis, the doctor said that he believed that her case would respond to chiropractic adjustments, but that she would have to discontinue taking any drugs after a 30 day withdrawal period. We hesitated at first at this idea of giving up the drugs, which she depended on for so many years, but she soon decided that she wanted to give chiropractic a fair opportunity.

Now, three years later, we are happy and most thankful that fate had intervened in her struggle for life and directed her to chiropractic. She hasn't taken any drugs since beginning her treatments; neither has she had any attacks. She holds a job, is able to care for her family and home and still has reserve energy to engage in community activities.

Had I read Miss Doyle's article prior to March 1958 we may have hesitated to try chiropractic. And so there are thousands of readers who are sick of being sick, going from medical doctor to medical doctor and hospital to hospital, who as a result of this article may hesitate to seek the services of a chiropractor, and thus join the millions of others who die of disease prematurely with the blessings of political medicine and all the so-called miracle drugs.

HAROLD HIRSCHMAN,  
Bronx, N. Y.

To the Editor:

In regard to the article "Chiropractic—Cure-all or Curse?" in the May 7 issue of The Record, chiropractic is a controversial subject and naturally there are two sides to the story. I believe, however, this material is out of order in a labor paper. But now our readers must know what the chiropractor stands for and what his educational background is.

He must be a graduate of a high school, attend at least two years of college, and finally graduate from a college of chiropractic where he must study at least four years (4400 hours). He must take many class examinations in such subjects as anatomy, biochemistry, histology, bacteriology, pathology, obstetrics, first aid, and other clinical subjects. He then takes his final examinations in order to receive his degree—D.C.—Doctor of Chiropractic. This is a rigid course of study, I can assure you. I had the experience.

The chiropractor gets people well via the nervous system, using chiropractic principles (adjustments) without the use of drugs or surgery. Over one million patients in New York State see their chiropractor every year, and the number is growing. Over 30 million patients in the United States get well and stay well with chiropractic adjustments. Investigate and be convinced.

THOMAS A. KENNY, D.C.  
Bronx, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The letters above represent a fair sampling of dissenting readers' opinions on the article, "Chiropractic—Cure-all or Curse?" The Record believes in providing a forum for members of the RWDSU to state their opinions. However, this does not extend to either the American Medical Association or the chiropractic associations, which have adequate means to publicize their views through other media.

The Record regards Kathleen Cassidy Doyle as a responsible and competent reporter. Readers are, of course, entitled to their own opinions on chiropractic and on other controversial subjects which appear in these pages.

# CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL



Re-creating another Confederate victory, Yankee Col. Straight (second from r.) hands over his sword to Gen'l Nathan Bedford ("Git thar fustest with the mostest") Forrest in the Gadsden Labor Council's pageant, which attracted a crowd of 12,000.



## Alabama RWDSUers Join In Battle Reenactment

GADSDEN, Ala.—The South has risen again and won another victory in the Civil War Centennial down here.

The original Dixie victory was won on May 2, four score and 18 years ago, up at Black Creek. After Col. Straight's yankees burned the bridge over the creek, Gen'l Nathan B. Forrest, aided by a Miss Emma Sansom, found a ford in the creek and got the Confederate force across. The following day Gen'l Forrest got there firstly with the most and captured the yankees.

A reenactment of the Black Creek crossing was presented by the Gadsden Labor Council on Saturday, April 22 as part of Gadsden's Centennial Pageant.

The South also won the reenactment.

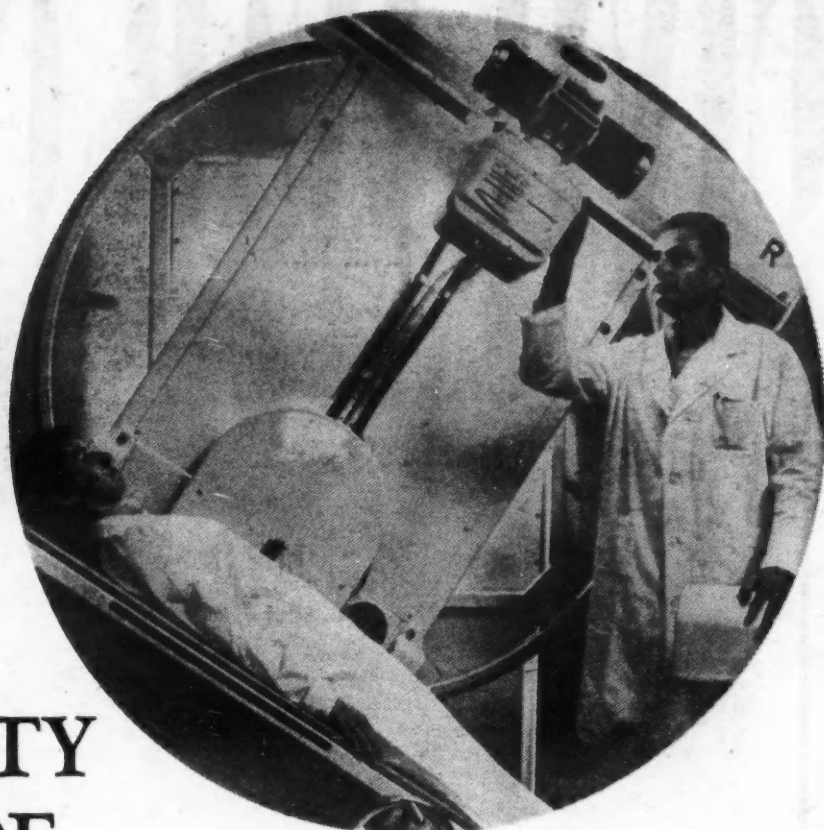
"This was one of the greatest events of the entire Centennial in Gadsden and Etowah County," J. H. Foster, president of RWDSU Local 506, said. "Some 12,000 people turned out to see this historic reenactment. Four days later the labor group that put the pageant on, along with Gail Nelson who played Miss Sansom, was requested to lead the Centennial Parade."

Since the Confederacy won many battles during the first two years of the war, chances are that most of the reenactments, particularly in southern states, will feature victories of the boys in gray. The yankees' turn, however, will come later on, beginning with Shiloh and winding up with the surrender of Robert E. Lee to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House.

Let's see the Virginians change the ending of that one.



In center photo, Emma Sansom, portrayed by Gail Nelson, directs Gen'l Forrest, played by Pat Robinson, to the ford in Black Creek. The original crossing was made May 2, 1863. At left, champion RWDSU beard growers, Local 453 Sec.-Treas. J. O. Parker (l.) and Local 506 Pres. J. H. Foster, get out moldy strap to hone their razors as Gadsden's Centennial ended May 6. The strap and razors hadn't been used since early January.



## CITY OF HOPE

### Labor-Backed Center Provides Treatment, Sponsors Research

A unique, labor-backed medical center at Duarte, Calif., is demonstrating to the world that the most advanced techniques known to medical science combine neatly with the ancient humanitarian concept that we are "our brother's keeper."

The medical center, which occupies an expanding complex of buildings spread across 95 acres of land, is the City of Hope. The New York Times described it not long ago as "one of the nation's most advanced medical research centers." President Kennedy has called it "one of the world's outstanding centers devoted to catastrophic diseases."

The City of Hope specializes in cancer, leukemia and other major heart, chest and blood ailments, which are among the most difficult and costly to treat. But never in its 48-year history has it charged anyone anything. "It's our belief that everyone is entitled to the best medical care, not as charity, but as matter of social justice," says Ben Horowitz, an intense, cheerful and enormously energetic man who serves as the medical center's executive director.

The City of Hope meets its multi-million dollar annual budget through contributions from government agencies, private philanthropies and organized labor. The last, in some respect, has been the most significant. Originally established as a tent shelter for tubercular refugees from the sweatshops of New York, the City of Hope has always considered itself an expression, in the world of medicine, of the philosophy that animates the American labor movement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has served as its honorary chairman. A recent publication by the center, devoted to describing its close ties with organized labor, is called "Partners in Service." A number of RWDSU locals participate actively in the work of the City of Hope. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg is a member of its committee of sponsors.

Non-sectarian as well as free, the Duarte medical center isn't content

merely to employ existing medical techniques. "We're a pilot medical center," Horowitz emphasizes. "It's our aim to influence medical treatment in our area of specialization throughout the world."

At the City of Hope, teams of scientists and doctors, many of them world-renowned, are constantly at work on new treatment techniques and equipment and on research close to the threshold of cures for the various "killer" diseases.

Whether it's pure research or something as immediately practical as lessening the destructive emotional shock of leukemia, the City of Hope is among the leaders. The low-cost cobalt "bomb," now used in hospitals throughout the country for treatment of deep-seated cancer, was developed at the City of Hope. The cesium "ring," an even more efficient instrument for the same purpose, is another Duarte innovation. Not long ago, this unusual medical center won world-wide recognition for developing, and putting into operation, the first total body irradiation chamber, a device of vast potential significance in treatment of leukemia and other major diseases.

Reflecting the pilot nature of the City of Hope, it will be the scene this month of an international scientific symposium sponsored by the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research. Seventy of the world's leading scientists will get together to review progress in research on amino acids, sometimes called the "building blocks" of protein.

The center is always bustling with new projects. Right now, for example, its biochemists are hard at work finding out how maleuric acid blocks, at least temporarily, the growth of certain forms of cancer in animals. Another team of research workers is probing the basic mystery of how viruses get into the living cell.

"We're a pilot medical center," Horowitz proudly reminds visitors to Duarte. "We consider it our mission to lead the way."

## Can You Be Honest and Get Ahead in Business?

Can a man move up through the ranks of management solely by honest, decent methods?

That was the question put to 103 business executives in a survey by Modern Office Procedures magazine. An overwhelming majority of the 103 executives answered: "No!"

Only two executives answered "yes," and one of those said he knew he was being naive, the magazine reported. Columnist Bertha Wellman of The Cleveland Press reported on the survey in the May 2 edition.

Others contacted in the survey said a "knife-in-the-back" or "pulling the rug out from under the boss," is just as fast, or faster, a way to get to the top than hard work and honesty.

"People who don't get dirty don't make it," said one of the executives. "I'm not defending the practice, I'm simply stating a fact."

Another of the business executives replied: "In 30 years I've

known of only three men who've reached executive positions cleanly, and I admit I'm not one of them."

The higher the executive is in the management ladder, the more likely he is to do some dirty work, according to the survey by the magazine.

Forty-nine of 58 in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 class admitted shady practices, Miss Wellman noted.

In the \$20,000-and-up class the ratio was 16 of 18.

Businessmen felt many companies encourage double-dealing. Others tolerate it, the magazine reported, because "men with the nerve and ability to climb roughshod over others are valuable assets to their companies. If they survive the rigors of an in-company knifing they've got the ruthless drive and aggressiveness demanded in hard-bitten competitive wars of modern business."

Horatio Alger wouldn't know the place.

record



Record drawing by Marjorie Glaubach

children are less fascinated by living geysers than by popcorn wagons and gum vending machines.

Housewives, who have left behind a house full of automatic appliances, find themselves in summer cottages, beating the wash on a flat rock and playing solitaire with a deck of 51 cards.

Sandboxes and wading pools are refurbished for another year, and small children throw sand in each other's eyes.

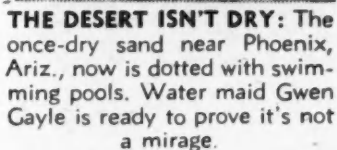
Husbands—self consciously at first—sport Hawaiian shirts and Bermuda shorts, and their wives decide that maybe they aren't quite too old yet to wear shorts.

The people next door—who have been shadowy figures during the winter—suddenly become neighbors. You combine forces for an outdoor supper, and discuss begonias and fertilizer and the nerve of the people across the street who are asking such a high price for their house.

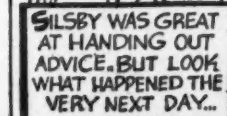
Acquiring a suntan becomes a major challenge, and nosedrops and antibiotics are pushed to the back of medicine cabinets to make way for suntan oils and lotions.

The living isn't exactly easier in the summer. Lawns need mowing, weeds keep growing, children go barefoot and step on rusty nails and most people look terrible in bathing suits.

People still have worries, but nobody seems to worry quite so much about their worries.



**By George**

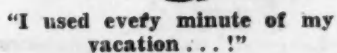


**TENNESSEE  
STATE POLICE**  
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PASSAGE OF TAFT-HARTLEY. STRIKE BEGAN WHEN MANAGEMENT  
REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE WORKERS' VOTE FOR UNION THE DAY  
AFTER PASSAGE OF T-H.

WERE PRESSED BY BRITISH UNIONS IN 1890'S - BUT WITH A DIFFERENCE. THEY SOUGHT GOVERNMENT OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE WORK OR MAINTAIN UNEMPLOYED.

OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC UNION NEWS





Labor highlights from the early days show that union solidarity dates 'way back. Page 10.

**in  
this  
issue**



How are we to spend the increased leisure time made possible by the shorter work-week? A thought-provoking article by the director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. Page 9.

## **THE SPANISH TRAGEDY**

In an exclusive article for The Record, an exiled Spanish trade union leader describes the repression and exploitation that exist in his native land under the Franco regime. Page 11.

## **CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL**



All over the U.S. Civil War episodes are being reenacted. In Alabama, RWDSUers participated in one such pageant featuring, as you might expect, a Confederate victory. Page 13.

***363 to 9 Election Win***

***For Local 1199***

***At Big B'klyn Hospital***